

U.S. WEATHER—MANH: Sunny Temp. 78°. Tomorrow little change. Temp. 75-77 (64-74). LONDON: Sunny Temp. 70-72 (61-63). CHANNEL: Sunny Temp. 72-74 (62-64). METEOROLOGY: Temp. 72-74 (61-63). NATIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1970

Established 1887

Washington Hasn't Heard of It Yet

Cambodia Will Ask Nixon to Keep GIs Beyond June

By Henry Kamm

SAIGON, May 25 (NYT).—Minister Yem Sambour said that Cambodia would demand Nixon to keep Americans in Cambodia beyond the 30 withdrawal deadline he President.

foreign minister spoke at news conference before visit to Saigon, where discuss not only the re-

turn of full-scale diplomatic

relations, but also the military relationship between the two neighbors fighting a common enemy.

Asked for comment on the Cambodian foreign minister's statement, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said the U.S. position "is clear." He said it had been enunciated not only by President Nixon, but also by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, by communications director Herbert Klein, and by himself, Fred Farris

of the International Herald Tribune reported from Washington.

"That position is that all U.S. troops will be out of Cambodia by June 30," he added. Mr. Ziegler said he had checked this morning and there had been "no request by the Cambodian government for us to remain."

Mr. Sambour said Cambodia did not expect South Vietnamese troops to leave Cambodia when the Americans do. He said the South Vietnamese should not withdraw until the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong invaders have been driven from Cambodia.

In Saigon later today Mr. Sambour said after talking with President Nguyen Van Thieu that South Vietnamese troops will leave Cambodia "as soon as possible." William J. Coughlin of the Los Angeles Times reported.]

It was before he left for Saigon and while referring to the South Vietnamese troops remaining in Cambodia, that the Cambodian foreign minister volunteered his remark about the American troops. He said, however, that the proposal for American soldiers to continue fighting in Cambodia had not yet been discussed with American officials. He said his government would make its appeal to President Nixon soon.

Mr. Sambour said also that Cambodia might call on Thailand for troops if necessary. He disclosed for the first time that Cambodia had received military aid from Thailand, as well as from South Vietnam, "from time to time."

Shipments of limited quantities of arms—mainly captured Chinese small arms and ammunition—were known to have arrived here from Saigon, but not from Bangkok. Reliable military sources said Mr. Sambour was in error, or at least premature, in his remarks on Thai arms aid. The sources said regretfully that none had arrived yet, although shipments were expected.

Thai Mission Arrives

While Mr. Sambour was preparing to leave, a Thai Air Force transport landed to discharge the first military mission to arrive here. Its members said they were "the advance party" but declined to say what was to follow.

Mr. Sambour said they had come to discuss Cambodia's military aid needs. Interior Minister Prapay Chanthamoun, commonly regarded as Thailand's strongman, is expected later this week, according to diplomatic sources.

The Thai military mission was headed by Maj. Gen. Sead Sirirak and consisted of four colonels, several majors and a Foreign Ministry official, assigned to the Thai Embassy that is soon to open here.

At his news conference, Mr. Sambour described reports of South Vietnamese excesses against Cambodians as isolated cases that would not require him to protest to the authorities in Saigon.

But a high Cambodian official said today that on at least one occasion fighting had almost broken out between Cambodians and South Vietnamese troops. He said a high South Vietnamese officer had expressed regret and had assured him that severe punishment would be imposed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

On the Senate floor, Sen. Church said, "Disaster is overtaking us." Citing the long list of American casualties, he told the upper chamber, "American mothers just cannot produce enough sons."

Sen. Kennedy dismissed as "cynical political rhetoric" the administration argument that U.S. with-

outstanding debts to Cambodia should now move from the exploratory stage to concrete negotiations on the proposed pact.

Oppose Request

Both Sen. Mansfield and Sen. Kennedy opposed the request by the Cambodian government that American troops remain in Cambodia until the end of the war, and urged the administration to reject it.

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Mr. Schell was scheduled to brief his American, British and French counterparts on the status of the talks later today in Rome, where all four are attending the NATO Council session.



Dated Press International
TURN ABOUT.—A Cambodian soldier turns a captured Communist machine gun toward the enemy as his buddies dig in (background) in area around Kompong Chhnang.

U.S. May Help Saigon Expedition

Senate Democrats Charge Nixon Reneges on Cambodia

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP).—Senate Majority Leader Melvin R. Laird indicated "some waffling on the issue."

The President, on May 8, said, "I would expect the South Vietnamese would come out approximately at the same time we do, because when we come out our logistical support and air support will also come out."

Today, State Department spokesman Carl Bartsch said U.S. support "would probably be withdrawn by June 30, but I am distinguishing between that and what might arise in the future after June 30."

When asked whether U.S. support might be withdrawn on June 30 and then restored on July 1, Mr. Bartsch agreed, saying something of that sort might develop.

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Bonn, Moscow

Nearly Ready To Negotiate

By Robert Siner

BONN, May 25 (AP).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel may go to Moscow soon to negotiate a Soviet-West German nonaggression pact, Foreign Ministry sources here confirmed today.

A decision on Mr. Scheel's trip may come Wednesday, when Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet takes stock of the top-secret preliminary talks just completed in Moscow by State Secretary Egon Bahr, Mr. Brandt's Eastern European affairs adviser.

Mr. Bahr returned home Saturday after meeting for the 14th time this year with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Chief government spokesman Conrad Ahlers told a news conference today that Mr. Bahr had recommended to Messrs. Brandt and Scheel that the dialogue should now move from the exploratory stage to concrete negotiations on the proposed pact.

"The Soviet side is ready to start negotiating, and we have yet to decide if we are ready," Mr. Ahlers said. He refused to say what barrier may still exist from Bonn's standpoint.

Mr. Scheel was scheduled to brief his American, British and French counterparts on the status of the talks later today in Rome, where all four are attending the NATO Council session.

Nixon Seeking 18 Billion Rise In Debt Limit

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, May 25.—With tax collections shrinking and criticism swelling, the Nixon administration today asked Congress to lift the legal ceiling on the national debt by \$18 billion to a record \$385 billion.

The timing could hardly have been worse for this annual ritual. While Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy and Budget Director Robert P. Mayo were asking the House Ways and Means Committee to raise legal limits on total government borrowing, the stock market con-

New York Stocks Tumble Sharply

NEW YORK, May 25.—Prices

on the New York Stock Exchange suffered severe setbacks today. Statistically the story was:

Dow Jones	.....Off	28.81
Declines	.....	1,370
Advances	.....	138
New Lows	.....	911
New Highs	.....	0
Volume (million)	.....	12.63

The drop in the Dow Jones average was the sharpest one-day break since the assassination of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, and brought the index down to 641.36, the lowest point since Dec. 18, 1962.

Details on Page 9.

ference he objected to the President's proposal for an excise tax based on the lead content in motor fuels.

House Minority Leader Gerald Ford, R., Mich., told a news conference last week he also was inclined to oppose the gas tax.

The President had said he would need the tax to keep the fiscal 1971 budget from slipping beyond its estimated \$13 billion deficit. Until last week the administration had projected a small budgetary surplus.

Rep. Henry Reuss, D., Wis., who (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Senators Launch Inquiry On U.S. Military in Europe

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI).—A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee today began an inquiry into American military commitments in Europe, including the location of U.S. nuclear weapons.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., chairman of the subcommittee on U.S. security agreements and com-

mitments abroad, said it is examining the NATO treaty ties as well as American commitments that might have developed outside the treaty with individual countries.

The senator decided to comment on the nuclear weapons aspect of his subcommittee's hearings, but informed sources have said it is concerned about the location of U.S. nuclear arms, their bearing on foreign policy, and what agreements exist with countries where they are based.

Sen. Symington hinted at the nuclear question in a Senate speech in February when he said: "Recently, I received some extraordinary information which has a major impact not only on our foreign relationship with various countries, including the other superpowers, but also on our national security."

There is also concern that part of America's nuclear armory might be sited too close to borders with Communist nations and so provide a target for surprise attack the sources said.

First witness at today's hearings was Gen. David Burchinal, deputy commander of U.S. and NATO forces in Europe. The general was involved in controversy early last year when he had a part in negotiations with Spain over the renewal of the lease of American bases there.

Press reports said a draft memo which the general helped to negotiate with the Spanish government had escalated America's commitment to defend Spain, but Sen. Symington later stated that the general was only acting under orders.

The hearings will continue behind closed doors tomorrow, and several more sessions are planned in June.



Mood of Caution Surrounds NATO Meeting in Rome

By Don Cook

ROME, May 25.—Foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization gathered today for a two-day semiannual meeting to assess future diplomatic moves in the search for broad East-West understanding.

The general mood right now is one of caution and uncertainty. Two wars in the world—in Indochina and the Middle East—do not create a very stable or positive diplomatic atmosphere.

Moreover, although East-West diplomatic talks and negotiations are going on in various capitals on a variety of problems, none of the

dialogue so far has produced any breakthrough toward solutions of problems which have bedeviled Berlin talks between the three Western Allies and the Soviet Union.

The other key elements in the East-West picture right now are the West German negotiations with the Russians in Moscow and the Poets in Warsaw and the strategic arms limitation talks between the United States and Russia in Vienna.

In each of these situations there are contradictions in the Communist line. Mr. Scheel was able to report that the prospects in the Bonn-Moscow dialogue look mildly encouraging. But the Kassel talks

proved to be at a near impasse. At the same time, the Western Allies have found the Russians extremely rigid and tough so far on the Berlin problem. But in Vienna the SALT talks seem more hopeful. There is no pattern of either progress or rigidity. Here there will be pressure at the NATO meeting from the smaller powers for more positive support for the idea of a European security conference.

Meanwhile, the United States will continue to push "mutual balanced force reductions" even though the idea has been downplayed by the Communists.

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Senate Democrats Charge Nixon Reneges on Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)
al from Vietnam will lead to both sides. His "bloodbath" started long ago and we are part of it, and it continues so long as the war continues. So long as negotiations fail, that war will be avoided and yet."

It is the most emotional speech he has made in the Senate debate.

J.S. Envoy complains to Sweden

ROCKHOLM, May 26 (NYT).— home Holland, the U.S. ambassador to Sweden, complained to that he had been subjected to "grueling" demonstrations probing U.S. policy in Southeast Asia and warned that the incidents did have "far-reaching implications."

The 54-year-old envoy gave the statement in a statement issued by his embassy. The incident that initiated the statement was the start of a series of demonstrations that have been directed against Mr. and since he took up his post April 1. At the weekend his car was pelted with eggs by 40 youths in Skrobo, about 150 miles west of Stockholm.

Mr. Ambassador's statement said: "Consider it a dangerous act when small numbers of people decide they can operate as an entity themselves and violate the fundamental rights of an individual free speech and freedom of assembly. Evidently such people that they can challenge these acts and get away with it."

He is concerned and distressed the fact that the representative the President of the United States and of the people of the United States is unable to travel Sweden without being harassed threatened with physical violence and bodily harm."

Sweden's premier, Olaf Palme, mentioned on the ambassador's statement, said the actions against Holland were "indefensible" inasmuch as against a representative of a government."

Mr. Palme is scheduled to visit United States soon.

High-Level Study of Kent Deaths

WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP).—President Nixon will appoint a high-level commission this week to investigate the slaying of four students at Kent State University National Guardsmen, the White House communications director said yesterday.

Terbert G. Klein, appearing on S television's "Face the Nation," said the commission will be group which has prestige and the ability to look with a tough and unquestioned negative mind at all the facts of the case."

President, Mr. Klein noted, been gathering evidence on shootings and that will be turned over to the new commission.

on the Cooper-Church amendment was made by Sen. Mansfield.

Standing grim-faced in the aisle, the Montana Democrat read off the record:

"Fifty thousand and sixty-seven dead, 328,073 wounded, and we're quibbling about the President's war-making powers. What about our powers? What about our obligation to these young men?"

"The U.S. combat death total in Vietnam was officially put last Thursday at 42,118, according to United Press International. Sen. Mansfield was apparently including noncombat deaths in the war zone, estimated at about 8,000."

"There is no end in sight," Sen. Mansfield continued. "What's happening in this country? The stock market is plummeting . . . There is division among our people . . . And we quibble about the President's war-making power."

"I for one can stand no longer this mounting and increasing list which has cost this nation so much."

As debate went on, there was still no sign of a vote on the amendment. Opponents of the measure have promised to delay a vote until June 30.

The only action scheduled is a vote at 2 p.m. tomorrow on a change of language in the amendment to emphasize that the Senate is "in concert" with the President's plan to withdraw American forces by June 30.

Across Capitol Hill today, 16 House members representing a wide spectrum of opinion on the Indo-China war introduced legislation that would prohibit the President from committing American troops overseas without prior congressional consent, or unless the United States were attacked or under threat of attack.

Although the signers emphasized that the bill is aimed at the future, they said the measure has its roots in events of the last few weeks.

Led by Rep. Dante Pascali, D-N.Y., the 16 included members with such diverse views on the war as Rep. Jim Wright, D-Texas; author of a House resolution passed 330 to 95 last December which was widely interpreted as an endorsement of administration Vietnam policy, and longtime dove Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., one of the 55 who voted against it.

Earlier, W. Averell Harriman told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the President's plan to end the war seems to be based on an idea that military shows can force their side to negotiate on our terms."

The former ambassador to the Paris peace talks added: "All our past experience in Vietnam shows that this is a delusion."

He urged the President to force the South Vietnamese to send a negotiating team to Paris that is willing to reach a peace agreement reaching a compromise peace settlement.

34 Hurt in Texas Storms

ZAPATA, Texas, May 25 (UPI).—Two tornadoes hit the border town of Zapata from opposite ends yesterday, injuring 34 people, demolishing or damaging 70 houses, trailers and homes and ripping the roof from a motel. Zapata is about 50 miles southeast of Laredo.

This government prosecuted Mr. Schacht on ground he was wearing

a uniform without authority. He contended he was appearing in a theatrical production consisting of a street act as part of the Houston project.

The law contained a provision that a uniform could be worn in a theatrical performance only if it did not discredit the armed forces.

A unanimous decision written by Justice Hugo L. Black declared that the statute violated the First Amendment guarantee of free speech. The court reversed the conviction of Daniel Jay Schacht, who wore a burlesque military costume at an anti-war demonstration in 1967 in Houston.

The government prosecuted Mr. Schacht on ground he was wearing



Associated Press

SHOCK PROTEST—Four graduating Wilson College girls carry masks of death as symbols of protest against the war at commencement exercises in Chambersburg, Pa.

Sudden Rain Saves Mrs. Eisenhower From Embarrassment at College

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., May 25 (AP).—A downpour of rain yesterday stopped Mamie Eisenhower from refusing an honorary degree at Wilson College, an all-girls' college here, thus averting an embarrassing situation.

Mrs. Eisenhower was seated in the front row and was preparing to join the other dignitaries on the platform when the graduating class started coming down the aisle. At the rear of the procession were four students covered with black shrouds topped with paper skulls and the words Cambodia, Kent State and Jackson State on signs protesting U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia.

After the students were seated, the four went to the platform, took off the shrouds and skulls and placed them in front of the speakers' platform.

Mrs. Eisenhower, on seeing the girls, said to a friend, "I refuse to go on the platform and receive my honorary degree as long as those things stay there, I absolutely refuse."

A few minutes later, the rain came and the ceremony was moved indoors to the Wilson College auditorium. The costumes were left outside in the rain.

Mrs. Eisenhower received her honorary doctor of humane letters degree.

High Court Overrules Law Against Discrediting Uniform

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI).—The Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional today a federal law that prohibited wearing a U.S. military uniform in a stage or screen performance if the character wearing it tended to discredit the armed forces.

A unanimous decision written by Justice Hugo L. Black declared that the statute violated the First Amendment guarantee of free speech. The court reversed the conviction of Daniel Jay Schacht, who wore a burlesque military costume at an anti-war demonstration in 1967 in Houston.

The law contained a provision that a uniform could be worn in a theatrical performance only if it did not discredit the armed forces.

The answers were "no." The germ was soon identified as *streptococcus suis* in a space doctor's words, "a benign bacterium that resides around in many of us" in nose, throat and mouth, "and does not ordinarily produce disease, though it can be a contributing factor to anyone with a particular weakness."

It was not the more dangerous "strep throat" germ, although related to it.

Strep germs—someplace between two and 50, it is believed—first turned up during the microbiological testing of Surveyor parts. No other germs at all were found—all others had apparently died on the unfriendly moon.

These had survived in a piece of foam insulation on an electronic circuit board inside the camera.

The camera was taken apart on Jan. 8 and the strep germ turned up four days later. Months of testing followed, with completely negative results, in attempting to produce disease in laboratory animals.

The germs were originally deposited, it is believed, inside tiny droplets of mucus in a workman's breath while the camera was being repaired in 1967 at Hughes Aircraft, Pasadena, Calif.

Russians Warm To Armstrong

LENINGRAD, May 25 (AP).—U.S. astronaut Neil Armstrong received a tumultuous welcome today from a predominantly Russian audience at an international space conference.

Mr. Armstrong, the first man on the moon, was mobbed on his entrance by scientists seeking autographs. He was widely applauded when he took the rostrum to report on his experiences on the lunar surface.

It was an unprecedented show of admiration for a visiting American in this country, where anti-American propaganda has reached new intensity because of the war in Cambodia.

Bavarian Voting Age

MUNICH, May 25 (AP).—Bavarians yesterday approved lowering the voting age in state elections from 21 to 18. Bavaria is the ninth West German state to lower its voting age.

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U.S. Agency Lashes Out At SST Foes

But Senator Predicts Rejection of Program

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP).—The Department of Transportation has lashed out in a six-page statement at critics of its program to develop a supersonic transport plane—the SST.

Pointing to charges that the SST will cause air pollution, result in destructive sonic booms and is too costly, the department declared:

"Many of these arguments are specious. None has a substantial basis in fact."

The Transportation Department's defense of the 1,700-mile-an-hour SST came as one leading critic, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., told the Senate in a prepared speech that the plane "will probably never be able to fly in the United States."

Noise Limits

He said recent testimony by the chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality indicated "the SST will not be capable of operating within the noise limits already announced by the FAA for subsonic aircraft."

Citing the claim of a former presidential science adviser, Sen. Proxmire said noise from the SST "will be equivalent to the sound of 50 subsonic jets taking off simultaneously."

In its statement, the Transportation Department said: "There have been many fanciful charges that the overpass of an SST at supersonic speeds would disrupt the earth's natural environment."

"This is not true for several reasons," the statement went on.

"First, there are very few land areas over which an SST would fly at supersonic speeds."

Effect of Altitude

"Furthermore, once an SST reached supersonic speed it would be at such a high altitude that the sonic boom which would be transmitted to land or water surfaces would be greatly reduced below the sonic boom with which the public is familiar."

The department also said there is no scientific basis for charges that large numbers of SST flights at altitudes above 60,000 feet would pollute the upper atmosphere and drastically change the earth's weather.

The Soviet Union program and the Anglo-French Concorde already are ahead of the SST program in the United States.

Loss of sales by American SST providers combined with purchases by U.S. airlines of foreign-built supersonic transports would result in an unfavorable swing of at least \$1 billion in the balance of payments through 1990, the Transportation Department said.

Outlook in House

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI).—A citizens group said today there were enough votes in the House to kill the supersonic transport when the program's latest appropriations come up for a vote Wednesday.

The organization, which is working against the SST, said the outcome of the vote will depend on whether an adequate number of opponents show up for the debate.

Meanwhile, the House's two top Democrats—Speaker John McCormack and Majority Leader Carl Albert—indicated they would back the Nixon administration and vote in favor of the \$290 million appropriation and continuation of the program.

Pan Am's 747

the plane with all the room in the world
every day to and from Paris,
London, Frankfurt, New York, Chicago

Drug Crackdown To Create Delays At U.S. Customs

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP).—Foreign visitors and returning American tourists will have a tougher time clearing customs, especially on the East and Gulf Coasts, when a new government crackdown on narcotics smuggling begins about June 1.

The Customs Bureau is beginning the new effort as part of its intensified campaign against "hard" drugs—mainly heroin and cocaine.

Details are still in the discussion stage, but Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Eugene T. Rossides has confirmed that the plan will go into effect with an "increase in enforcement intensity throughout the nation, with emphasis on the northeastern and southeastern quadrants."

Stiffer customs inspections are only one part of the government's effort to curtail narcotics, which President Nixon made an objective of foreign policy last year.

Diplomats are trying to reach agreement with France and Turkey, where the government says 80 percent of smuggled heroin comes from.

Mr. Nixon's staff reports agreement with France, which has its own addiction problem to spur it along, and is optimistic about new controls on poppy growth in Turkey.

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Nixon, Gen. Walker Among Targets

Oswald Acted Out of Hatred For Foes of Cuba, Study Says

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, May 25 (NYT).—A new study of Lee Harvey Oswald contends he shot President Kennedy because of the President's opposition to Fidel Castro's regime in Cuba and that Oswald had the same motive in his hatred of Richard M. Nixon, then a private citizen, and former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker.

The latest study, setting the alleged actions by Oswald against a context of the three men's anti-Castro statements, was published Thursday by Clerkson N. Potter, Inc., as a \$22-page book, "The Assassination of John F. Kennedy: The Reasons Why." The author, Albert H. Newman, was formerly managing editor of The Reporter.

Mr. Newman criticizes the commission headed by former Chief Justice Earl Warren, which reported it "could not make any definitive determination of Oswald's motives." But he agrees with its conclusion that Oswald alone killed President Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963.

Regarding Mr. Nixon, Mr. Newman discusses the testimony of Oswald's wife. She was quoted as saying that a few days before April 24, 1963, her husband had finished reading a morning paper in Dallas

and then told her he was going out and might use a pistol against Mr. Nixon.

The paper, Mr. Newman says, may have been the Dallas Morning News of April 21, which splashed a front-page headline: "Nixon Calls for Decision to Force Reds out of Cuba: Open U.S. Support for Rebels Urged."

Former Gen. Walker, Mr. Newman says, had returned to Dallas from a speaking tour two days before a shot was fired at him in his home—an action the Warren Commission attributed to Oswald.

Mr. Newman says that articles in the Dallas Times Herald and The Milwaukee Tribune weekly to which Oswald subscribed reported that Gen. Walker, during his tour had "proposed that the U.S. take the 82d Airborne Division and liquidate the scourge that has descended on Cuba."

Mr. Newman's analysis contends that Oswald returned to his rooming house after the shooting of President Kennedy to pick up a revolver, and then started toward a bus leading to Gen. Walker's home for a second attempt against him. Oswald then killed Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit, who challenged him, the commission says.

Among Oswald's possessions seized by the police was a Russian-made portable radio. Mr. Newman says he checked it in the National Archives and holds that it could pick up short-wave Havana broadcasts that for 30 months before the assassination had been "unvaryingly and immoderately hostile to President Kennedy."



Folco Lulli

Folco Lulli Dies; Italian Actor Was A Resistance Hero

ROME, May 25 (AP).—Folco Lulli, who led Ethiopian and Italian rebels before becoming one of the best-known actors of Italian post-war movies, died from a bloodclot

in his brain after the shooting of President Kennedy to pick up a revolver, and then started toward a bus leading to Gen. Walker's home for a second attempt against him. Oswald then killed Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit, who challenged him, the commission says.

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Cyprus Jails 41 Suspects In Arms Theft

Placed in Custody To Assist Inquiry

NICOSIA, Cyprus, May 25 (UPI).—Forty-one persons were jailed yesterday to allow police to investigate a dawn attack Saturday on Limassol police headquarters.

Nicosia district court remanded 14 persons in custody for eight days and one for six days. Two were policemen.

The Nicosia prosecutor said the 15 were suspected of involvement in the attack during which large quantities of arms were stolen.

Another 26 persons were placed in custody at Limassol for eight days, including six police officers, a police sergeant and one sergeant and a lieutenant in the national guard.

Considerable Hard

The court decisions follow a raid in which some 70 armed and masked men took over the police headquarters at Limassol, tied up the policemen on duty and emptied the police armory.

No figures were given of the weapons seized but official sources described the haul as "considerable."

Police had told the court that the 41 persons were suspected of involvement in the affair and that it would aid investigations to have them under custody.

Elections Still On

Meanwhile, the leader of the House of Assembly, Giakos Clerides, told newsmen today the incident and other threats of violence would not mean cancellation of the general election July 5.

There had been speculation that the government would call off the elections if there were a threat of real violence.

Earlier today, the banned National Front demanded responsibility for the raid. Leaflets distributed in Limassol, second biggest city in Cyprus and stronghold of the front, said: "We have nothing to do with this affair."

Heart-Lung Machine

During open-heart surgery, blood circulation is maintained by a machine that takes over the job of the heart and lungs. This heart-lung machine removes carbon dioxide from the blood, adds oxygen and pumps it through the body's vessels.

While blood pressure is continually monitored during the operation, the machine cannot pump the blood with too much force. If it does, it will damage the red blood cells.

Doctors can influence blood pressure by using drugs that thin the blood.

Psychiatric disorders following open-heart surgery have been noted in the past. But most psychiatrists have blamed them on the emotional stress of the operation.

But this study—done by Dr. Henry M. Tufo, now with the Army in Alexandria, Va., Dr. Adrian M. Ostfeld, now at the Yale University School of Medicine, and Dr. Richard Shickel, a psychologist, and reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association—is the first to focus on brain damage and psychiatric disturbances.

A year ago, psychiatrists reported cases of severe mental illness following heart transplants. This was blamed on the stress of the operation and the drugs given to combat rejection of the new heart.

E. German Aide Claims Success At Kassel Parley

BERLIN, May 25 (AP).—East German Foreign Minister Otto Winter yesterday called last Thursday's second summit meeting between Chancellor Willy Brandt and East German Premier Willi Stoph a clear success for his country.

Mr. Winter declared on East Berlin television that it was extraordinarily meaningful that "the chairman of the Ministerial Council of East Germany was received for the first time in West Germany by the chancellor."

He asserted that the meeting at Kassel publicly demonstrated that West Germany and East Germany are two independent states of equal status.

At the core of East Germany's demands for improved relations with Bonn is full diplomatic recognition of the East Berlin regime.

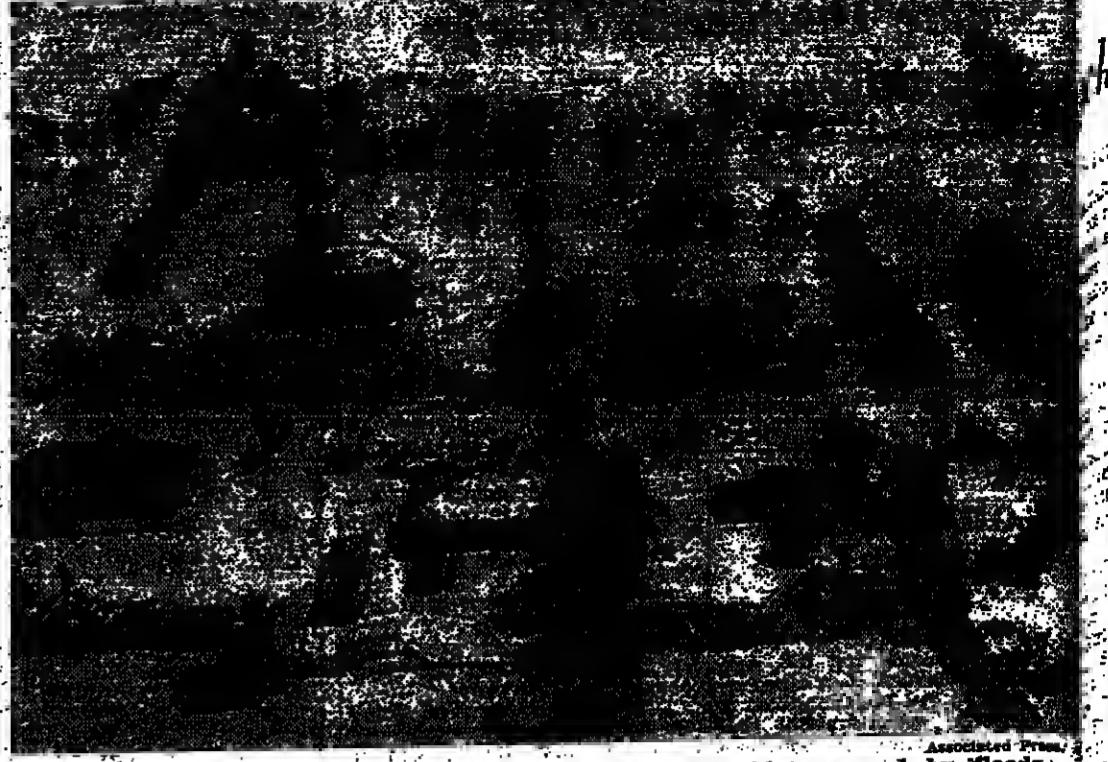
Mr. Brandt has instead offered to sign a bilateral treaty for developing relations that falls just short of according East Germany full recognition.

Long Delays at Orly

PARIS, May 25 (Reuters).—Thousands of passengers were delayed for up to two-and-a-half hours at Orly Airport here today by a work-to-rule slowdown by air traffic controllers.

The big craft landed at nearby Dobbins Air Force Base without landing lights at 11 p.m. There were no injuries to the crew or seven and no damage to the plane.

No damage was reported today.



Vadeni village, one of 1,800 Romanian cities and townships covered by floods.

Hundreds Flee Second Round Of Flooding in Romania

BUCHAREST, May 25 (UPI).—Assistant hospital doctors began a three-day strike for higher wages today, and police took measures to keep a wave of political and labor unrest from interfering with a Rome meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council.

The authorities barred striking gasoline-station attendants from holding a rally tomorrow outside the Spina Palace, half a dozen blocks from the Mussolini-built Palace of Congresses, where the NATO Council is starting its session at about the same time.

Rallies against the NATO meeting itself were authorized, but at a safe distance from the site. Communists and other leftists planned a big rally at the Colosseum Wednesday, with Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis, Spanish Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo and North Vietnamese, Argentinian and Palestinian guerrilla representatives among the speakers.

Left-wing groups in Milan, where a dozen were injured and 82 detained in clashes between rival youth groups and police Saturday and yesterday, called two separate rallies.

The first, tomorrow, will be aimed against the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI), and the second, on Wednesday, against the NATO Council.

Skinheads Fight Greasers on U.K.'s Southern Coast

LONDON, May 25 (AP).—Heavy rains, high winds and rising rivers today forced hundreds of Romanian families to flee their homes for the second time in two weeks.

Adding to the hardships of the worst floods in the country's history, more than three feet of snow piled up in parts of the Carpathian Mountains, on the northwestern frontier, over the weekend heralding more floods later this spring.

As the weather grows warmer, the melted snow will rush down into the already flooded valleys, where more than 1.7 million acres of prime farmland, have been inundated and an estimated 200 people killed in the past two weeks.

Satu Mare district on the Hunedoara border in the northwest, so far been the hardest hit with 70 people known dead, 23,700 animals drowned, 4,000 houses destroyed and 11 factories and mills brought to a halt. A total of 21,000 people have been evacuated.

Yesterday all available manpower was concentrated to bolster dams along the surging rivers and ridge roads, medicine, of temporary shelter to the flood-stricken areas.

Throughout Romania women and children were taken to high ground as the men remained behind to help in rescue work or salvage their belongings.

Officials said the threat of a typhoid epidemic appeared to be subsiding, however.

Massive landslides of rain-soaked earth were reported in Ghizii district also in the northwest. In Braila, on the lower reaches of the Danube and ten miles upriver from the key industrial city of Galati, 30,000 acres have been flooded and three farm-produce factories put out of action.

Nearly workers pressed on with strengthening a dike to protect the site of the country's largest steel mill from the rising waters.

In Tulcea County in the Danube delta, where 150,000 acres have been flooded, a breach in one dam was repaired and work on fortifying other dams and dikes was going ahead.

Police and dogs fought the invaders in half a dozen resort towns, shipping entire trainloads of soldiers back to London.

Bank holiday throngs, scattered by a warm sun, scurried for cover on the beaches and in amusement areas, then went back to their fun-seeking after police broke up the battles.

Rioting skirmishes on the Southend and seafront brought at least three arrests. Skinheads ripped branches from trees to use in flailing attacks on the long-haired youths they call greasers, a motorcycle-riding offshoot of Hell's Angels.

Brighton police, which set up an intelligence network in London at railroad stations, sharply reduced violence by meeting trains and shipping boot-wearing skinheads back to London. Railroad police helped out.

The youths vandalized the trains en route to the seacoast, breaking luggage racks, light bulbs and any removable fittings and tossing cushions out the windows.

The land lies in Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin. It was ceded to the government in ten treaties between 1832 and 1874.

The settlement ends 19 years of litigation between the tribe and the government.

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Under Franco's Economic Pressure**Rock-of-Gibraltar Spirit Crumbling**

By Loren Jenkins

GIBRALTAR, May 25 (UPI)—The art posters dotting British offices are urging vacationers to "Gibraltar" for a long holiday in the sun. But the fabled Rock's 25,000 inhabitants are daily becoming less.

While the Rock of Gibraltar stands as solidly as ever at the southern tip of the Iberian peninsula, its residents are showing dangerous signs of cracking under the strain of Spain's long siege of the British colony.

"The surface there remains predictable official stiff-upper-lippedness which has thus far been Gibraltar through the gold Spanish economic base of their livelihood."

"We are in fine shape," says Bob Peliza, Gibraltar's ever-vigilant chief minister. "We have been very successful in surviving the restrictions."

Stately, however, the cohesive of the early days is crumbling. Wal-Martians begin questioning certainties of the future and picking among themselves. More voices are being raised or of some sort of accommodation with Spain.

"We have got to quit kidding ourselves," one businesswoman says, careful not to be identified by lest she be boycotted by the militant zealots of resistance cost.

"We can exist this way. But we can't develop and expand our life as we want, so long as we are tied to this bloody rock."

Early Unity

In Spain first clanged shut iron gates of her border Gibraltar at La Linea de la Concepcion in 1968, after two of traffic harassment, the of any accommodation Spain was taboo.

Once was the order of the and it united almost all Wal-Martians. As Spain progressed,

tightened the screws, ring air traffic, shutting the from Algiers (the last link of communication), sawing the colony's cheap labor force of 4,800 men, mainly severing all telephone cable communications, the Wal-Martians stood resolutely, vowing to resist forever it be.

Hope that this resistance is made relatively harmless—actually productive—is reflected in the travel posters which are manifestations of Gibraltar's

to turn the Rock into a long, exotic and clean holiday spot for British tourists. Enclosed here was a "poor man's car," to use the ministerialist's latest phrase. Ample handouts (more than \$16 since 1966) and Britain's \$50 allowance—which added an incentive for British tourists to the Rock to save their precarious balance of mists were to help make this day.

Reality, however, has failed to alive and there lies part of the colony's crumbling. The frontier open, Gibraltar's convenient staging point for tourists who would fly in London for a day of shopping, Gibraltar's legendary duty-free before pushing off for an exciting vacation along Costa del Sol.

The frontier shut, however, as has turned into a claustrophobic dead end. Its Victorian era and death of night life attract today's more adventurous, free-spending tourist colony's one usually vacation. Its dozens of dated piques and the British pubs

United Press International
Scottish regiment piper at closed Gibraltar border.

and restaurants with notoriously unexciting menus are not bringing in the tourists. Nor are the Rock fortress's three minuscule beaches. "We simply do not have the amenities," admits Lewis Stagnetto, president of the Chamber of Commerce. The Gibraltar government, supported by over-employed dockworkers happy with their higher pay packets, remains adamant that no concessions should be made to get the frontier reopened. But the colony's businessmen are worried. The hotel business is depressed, the main street shops are no longer so cheap, and tourism projections look grim.

The business community sees

American Freed After Two Years In Soviet Prison

MOSCOW, May 25 (UPI)—An American, Pedro Generalao, has been freed from a Soviet prison after completing a two-year sentence for smuggling hashish into Russia on the "chimile" narcotics route through Central Asia. It was learned today.

The 36-year-old former University of Arizona student left the Soviet Union Saturday, five days after his release from a prison camp 180 miles southeast of Moscow.

His secret release and departure were kept secret until now under an agreement between the U.S. Embassy and Soviet authorities. The fear is that released prisoners might make comments to Western newsmen that could jeopardize the release of other Americans still in Soviet jails.

With Mr. Generalao's release, only one American is still in Soviet custody, also on a narcotics conviction. He is Stephen Frederick Abney, 26, of Santa Barbara, Calif., under a three-year sentence for smuggling hashish into the Soviet Union.

Plan Reduces Breast Cancer Death Rate**62,000 Participate In Health Project**

HOUSTON, May 25 (AP)—A screening program has helped reduce the rate of death from breast cancer among 62,000 women involved in the project, a New York research team reported today.

Half of the women in the project were offered the screening, while the other half received no special attention.

Preliminary findings of the study, which began in 1963, were reported at the tenth International Cancer Congress by Sam Shapiro, vice-president of a health plan involved in the study.

Among the women not offered the screening, 52 have died of breast cancer, he said. Deaths from breast cancer among the women offered the screening now total 31, he said, even though the program was hampered because one-third of the women of this group refused screening.

Screening techniques included a clinical examination of the breast by a physician and a method called mammography which uses low voltage X-rays to examine soft tissues in the breast.

The women studied were aged 40, 50 and 64, the high-risk period for breast cancer, now the leading cause of death from cancer among women. Federal figures show that 20 to 25 women per 100,000 die of breast cancer each year.

After an initial screening, the women studied received three additional examinations at annual intervals.

Mr. Shapiro said 127 breast cancers were detected as a result of the screening. The value of the combination technique was demonstrated, he said, by a determination that 42 of the cancers would have been missed without mammography and 56 would have been missed without the clinical examination.

Of the 127 cancers detected, 70 percent had not spread. This greatly improved the women's chances for survival after surgery, Mr. Shapiro said.

Ninety percent of the breast cancers in women are discovered by the women themselves because they suffer the physical consequences. A group of self-styled doves, when they spoke out in 1968, were openly threatened with bodily harm.

3 Jetliners Are Hijacked To Havana

NEW YORK, May 25 (Reuters)—An American Airlines jet left John F. Kennedy International Airport here today en route to Havana after being hijacked on a flight from Chicago to New York.

The Boeing-737 jetliner stopped just long enough to refuel and let off the 63 passengers. The seven-man crew were not allowed to leave the plane.

It was today's second hijacking of a U.S. airliner. Earlier, a Delta plane en route to Miami from Chicago was diverted to Havana with 96 passengers and six crew aboard.

The hijackings brought the total to 18 this year in the Western Hemisphere.

Delta's Convair-880 was hijacked after it made a scheduled stop in Atlanta, the Federal Aviation Administration said. Latest reports said the plane landed in Havana without incident and is to return to the United States. The FAA said it has no details on how the hijacker acted or if he was armed.

The FAA said a passenger aboard the American Airlines jet pointed a gun at a stewardess and ordered the plane to proceed to Havana. It was diverted to Kennedy Airport shortly before it was to reach LaGuardia Airport here.

An American Airlines spokesman said the hijacker warned that if anything other than refueling vehicles and a passenger bus were in evidence at the airport, he would start shooting.

The last time a hijacked plane landed in New York was Oct. 31, 1969, when Marine Cpl. Raffael Minchello hijacked a plane to Rome—the Federal Bureau of Investigation was criticized for its attempt to stop the hijacking.

Mexican Plane to Cuba

MEXICO CITY, May 25 (Reuters)—Three long-haired youths and a nervous young girl, armed with two pistols and a bottle of explosives, last night hijacked a Mexicana de Aviacion 727 jet over Mexico and diverted it to Cuba.

The four sons boarded the plane at Merida and diverted it "for political reasons," according to Prensa Latina, the Cuban news agency.

The jet, on a domestic flight from the island of Cozumel to Mexico City via Merida, had 70 passengers and ten crew members aboard.

The plane is expected to return to Mexico City tonight.

Mexico City officials said the girl, who appeared to be American, "looked very nervous" on boarding the plane.

Austrians Scale Lofty Nepal Peak

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 25 (Reuters)—An Austrian expedition has conquered the previously unclimbed Hotsa-Shar, the world's sixth highest mountain peak.

Joseph Mayer, 33, a Tyrol steeple-chaser, and Rolf Waller, 29, an Innsbruck teacher, reached the 27,560-foot summit near Mount Everest on May 12, expedition leader Siegfried Aeberli told reporters here on arrival from the area.



United Press International
ANOTHER FIRST—The first coin to bear the image of Gen. Charles de Gaulle is this 10,000-franc gold piece issued by Chad to celebrate the tenth anniversary of its independence from France; 4,000 numbered coins will be issued.

Seeks to Net \$2 Million**Spanish H-Bomb Fisherman Is Suing U.S.**

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI)—A Spanish fisherman has sued the United States for \$2 million in an action that promises to be one of the most talked-about civil cases in legal history.

Even the cast of characters makes it stand out. On one side are the U.S. Navy, Air Force, Atomic Energy Commission and Justice Department. The opposition is Lord Day and Lord, New York's oldest law firm and one which includes former Attorney General Robert Brownell as a partner.

Lord Day and Lord is represented by Francisco Simo Orts, 43, who on Jan. 17, 1966, was trawling for shrimp five miles from the coastal town of Palomares in southeastern Spain. Mr. Orts heard a terrible sound, looked up and witnessed the collision of an Air Force jet tanker and a B-52 jet bomber.

Mr. Orts also witnessed the water of certain parachutes, one of which carried a hydrogen bomb.

The plaintiff noted and mentally recorded the place where the Air Force said parachutes sank. Thereafter, the plaintiff made possible the salvage of a hydrogen bomb by locating the position thereof and assisting the defendant in salvage operations in said navigable waters.

The lawsuit is a claim for salvage fees under a pair of somewhat obscure maritime laws, the Public Vessel Act of 1925 and the Suits in Admiralty Act of 1920.

The plaintiff's efforts enabled the defendant to avert a serious compromise of its military secrets and security and removed a source of naval intelligence.

"The \$2 million is the value

of the bomb," says John O'Connell,

the attorney who will press the case for Mr. Orts. "Nobody has ever litigated the value of a hydrogen bomb before this."

The search for the bomb took

three months, making it one of the longest and most expensive U.S. Navy salvage operations. Before the bomb was recovered from an underwater canyon in 2,500 feet of water, it involved 232,791 man-days of efforts and cost \$10,254,409. The fisherman claims it was his effort alone that enabled a Navy submarine to locate the bomb when it did.

While the U.S. government concedes that Mr. Orts performed a service for it, it does not agree that it was invaluable. The government also claims it paid Mr. Orts for whatever help he gave in the salvage operation, according to a pre-arranged contract. Lord Day and Lord says Mr. Orts was paid \$4,565.56, half of which was for damage done to his fishing boat and nets when the bomb tore a hole in the nets and pulled them away from the boat.

Both parties agree the case is unique. Louis Greco, the U.S. lawyer who will defend the case in New York, says, "This one is a first."

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Dim Prospect for Controls

Mayor Lindsay, who is acutely aware, in New York City, of the ravages of inflation, has called for wage and price controls with the force of law. The Nixon administration, which has even eschewed "guidelines" to influence wage and price rises, is resolutely against such an attempt. And political, if not economic, wisdom, is on the side of Washington.

Officials there point out that price levels fixed by law cause black markets, and that the public would resent such a development. In a congressional election year, neither the House nor the Senate would be likely to tempt fate with such a proposition.

Even more stubborn would be the reaction of organized labor. The unions always have a double argument: They must keep their membership abreast of increases in the cost of living—and they want a larger share of the pie. The fact that wage increases push up the price floor and, in a period of diminishing economic activity, make the whole pie precarious, can always be countered by the argument that the particular dispute in question constitutes a special case. Every case, in fact, becomes special. And the unions have both the strike weapon and the vote.

The sum of it is that inflation may be potentially disastrous, but deflation is politically unpopular, and it is easier, from the standpoint of the government, to attempt more subtle, if less effective, means of curb-

ing the inflationary spiral than by putting its name to either guidelines or control, directly identifiable by the rank and file of the electorate. A declared war or a concrete national emergency might justify such steps; the kind of diffused malaise from which the American economy suffers probably would not.

Moreover, the administration refuses—and with some justice—to consider the stock market as an absolute barometer of economic pressure. The market generates its own pressures, in many cases, and does not necessarily, for the short haul, reflect the faith of the investing community in the equities of American business.

Nevertheless, while Washington remains optimistic, the immediate prospects for the economy are a period, more or less prolonged, of doubt and uncertainty. An end to the Vietnamese war might resolve most of these doubts. But international affairs are still in flux, and the question of national priorities—the cities, the environment, education and transportation—pose many problems for both the government and industry. Moreover, the effects of inflation—assuming this can be brought within more manageable parameters—are likely to haunt the United States for some time to come. That the essential structure is sound is without doubt. The difficulty will be to adapt this structure to new problems and opportunities which have emerged during the past strenuous decade.

Inflation and Foreign Trade

Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy recently told a group of American and foreign bankers, "I must emphasize that, under the pressure of rising imports, our current policy of freer trade is being challenged more strongly than at any time in memory by business and labor groups directly affected by a weakened competitive position. These groups are gaining considerable political support."

Unfortunately, protectionism, far from being a solution to U.S. trade problems, will worsen them. For protectionism aggravates the basic cause of those problems, which is inflation. It does this in several ways:

By restricting supply and thus raising prices to U.S. consumers and producers;

By permitting U.S. industries, especially oligopolies free from significant domestic-price competition, to boost prices without fear of losing their home market;

By perpetuating inefficiency and low productivity in U.S. industries.

One example of the way this works can be found in the United States oil industry. The report of the President's task force on oil import control showed that quotas against foreign oil imports are currently costing American consumers over \$5 billion a year, and the cost is rising year by year.

Less well-known than the direct costs of all quotas are the inefficiencies and high prices resulting from domestic restrictions on oil production. Hendrik Houthakker, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, points out that in Texas all production is now being reduced by 36.5

percent through prorating below what could be produced economically. The American petroleum industry, after boasting its domestic prices by restriction of output, then fights for quotas to keep out foreign oil and to protect itself against foreign price competition.

The oil case may be extreme but it is not unique. If Congress yields to the pressures of the textile and shoe industries for quotas, which are contained in the Mills bill on foreign trade, there will be a wave of similar demands for quotas from other industries.

Congress should reject quotas and higher tariffs, which are bound to provoke retaliation from abroad, damage U.S. exports, and probably disrupt international trade for years to come. Protectionism may also inflict serious political damage on the relations among the United States, Japan and Europe.

The basic way to help United States trade and strengthen the domestic economy is to bring inflation under control.

Trade liberalization, which the administration's trade bill of 1969 would safeguard, will serve this purpose, where the Mills bill will negate it. President Nixon could also demonstrate his determination to stop inflation by implementing the Shultz Report on oil import quotas and by attacking other forms of cartel-like behavior, such as copper pricing and rationing. Such a demonstration of political courage would prove that the administration means business on both the trade and inflation fronts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

School Bus Ambush

It has long been the objective of the most desperate of Palestinian organizations to goad the Israelis into violent reprisals on all fronts and the occupation of yet more Arab land, in the hope that the world will then at last come to their aid and do what they are incapable of doing themselves: destroy Israel and establish a Palestinian state in which the Arabs would be a large majority. The argument is false as well as foolish.

False because in the first phase the cost would be borne by the civilian population of the Arab states, and the Palestinians have no right to assume the destinies of sovereign states; and foolish because the world would not intervene to save the Arabs from their folly in 1970 any more than they did in 1967. Israel would make a desolation and call it peace.

There are hawks aplenty in Israel who have long advocated a war to end wars, and the murder of the children and adults in the Israeli school bus by Arab guerrillas will greatly strengthen their position.

—From the Times (London).

* * *

It is ironic that the school bus attacked by Arab guerrillas should have been painted bright yellow. For yellow is the color associated with cowardice; it applies totally to the stomach-turning bombast with which the general command of the Popular Front

for the Liberation of Palestine leaped in to claim responsibility for the attack...

There is now a danger that the Israelis, after last week's armoured incursion into South Lebanon, will be tempted by the Bar Am tragedy to adopt even more dangerous punitive measures, or to try to settle the Lebanese border guerrilla problems once and for all. If they succumb to that temptation, a new, full-scale war in the Middle East could be closer at hand.

—From the Guardian (London).

Success in Cambodia

Considering that the present access of gloom in America was started mainly by President Nixon's intervention in Cambodia, it is surprising that the remarkable and continued success of the campaign has not done more to restore morale. North Vietnam's buildup inside Cambodia—which was intended to play a major part in turning America's withdrawal into a bloody rout—has been smashed.

Gen. Lon Nol's Cambodian government and army, which a fortnight ago seemed doomed, are now more than holding their own. The American part in the operations has been expertly and courageously carried out. But the outstanding aspect, especially in the long run, has been the competence and self-confidence shown by the South Vietnamese forces.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 26, 1895

LONDON—To many people the greatest surprise in the Oscar Wilde case, which has throughout been a case of surprises, was the ending thereof. After a day of personal bickering between two of the most prominent members of the English Bar, and after an absence of the jury to prolong the trial, it was certain, the jury returned to give a verdict of guilty, and immediately after one of the most brilliant men of English letters was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labor.

Fifty Years Ago

May 26, 1920

NEW YORK—Governor Smith has signed the Beer and Boxing Bills. The first legalizes the sale of 2.75 percent beer, but provides that it cannot be drunk where it is sold, except in restaurants in first and second-class cities, and then only with meals. The bill defines restaurants as places accommodating at least 40 guests and having at least 600 feet of floor space. The other bill legalizes fight decisions, and limits the length of bouts to 12 rounds. Fighters, managers, trainers, and referees must now be licensed.



'Son...!' 'Dad...!'

When Nothing Is Beyond Belief

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—An American professor, now teaching at Oxford, has just made a brief visit to his old campus in the United States. He came back here with a new insight into the psychological gulf between so many American students and their elders.

In thinking about public issues, he says, most people instinctively keep their minds within certain limits. They do not waste time exploring or arguing about fanciful possibilities. There are unstated limits of the credible.

For example, a man reads in his newspaper that a Black Panther has been killed and another Panther charged with the murder. The accused says the case is a frame-up. The ordinary man may have some doubts about official treatment of the Panthers, but his mind rejects the idea that American policemen would themselves deliberately kill someone in order to frame a murder case against another man. That is conspiracy-theory stuff, beyond belief.

Lack of Trust

But to the students it is not incredible. They do not have our assumptions of impartial law. They have come to feel, the professor says, that nothing can be excluded any more in examining the reasons for what goes on in American public life. No hypocrisy, no violence is beyond the system.

The students spoke of the events in Harvard Square a few weeks ago, the mass demonstration that ended in violence and the burning of a bank. The violence, they said, was led by students who were working for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"They did not say that ar-
gumentatively," the London visitor recalls. "They seemed to assume that I could not or would not believe it. But for them it was a fact: They knew."

When one group ceases to accept what the authorities act as if they are doing, some doubt is raised.

This difference in premises was understood by President Brewster when he questioned the ability of a Black Panther to get a fair trial in the United States. The statement was much criticized as a premise the good faith of the authorities—when indeed it is any wonder that rational discourse becomes difficult?

The students may be thinking about such an event as the Democratic convention in Chicago in 1968. Millions of Americans actually saw, on their television screens, armed men clubbing down unarmed young demonstrators and

Some do understand. And are trying. But others act as if they are fighting a war—one with disaffected Americans as the enemy. In war anything is fair, so it is all right for policemen who regard the blacks as outside the constituency to brutalize them and lie about it. And students are the enemy, so it is all right for the Vice-President of the United States to provoke, and exhort us to support him.

The trouble is that doubts cannot be confined to hated classes; they spread. And as the rest of us may begin to let our thoughts go beyond the ordinary limits.

Conspiracy theory, used to be unconvincing to most Americans. We thought events had less dramatic origins—fallible men, chance, imperfect mechanisms.

When someone said that the CIA plotted coups, we dismissed the idea. Are we quite so sure now?

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In Defense of the Pentagon

By Thomas S. Power

NEW YORK.—There seems to be quite a difference of opinion about the proper size and role of the military. It varies from doing away with it entirely to dramatically increasing its size and influence. As in most things the answer lies somewhere between the two extremes. The extremists are vitally interested in our military posture but for different reasons.

We can solve all of the problems facing us today, i.e., inflation, pollution, poverty, racial unrest, the war in Vietnam, drug addiction, law and order, etc., and still lose everything if we fail to prevent nuclear war or nuclear blackmail.

Every citizen in this country should ask himself the following two questions: First, do you think both the Soviet Union and Communist China have abandoned their stated goal of world domination and destruction of the capitalist system? Second, can you guarantee that they or some other "em" will not sometime in the future resume such a goal?

If either answer is negative then you should become more knowledgeable about the primary mission of our military forces, which is "the prevention of war" or, better stated, "nuclear deterrence."

First, let me state that I strongly believe in the two basic principles that a democracy can not exist without, namely, freedom of the press and civilian control of the military. Despite all the hue and cry about Vice-President Agnew's recent criticism of the press and the scare outcry about the unholy alliance of the military-industrial complex, let me assure you that there is not a single major country that enjoys a more favorable position in this regard than the United States.

Let us look at the Pentagon. At the top is a large group of civilians appointed by the President and the secretary of defense. These men are in complete charge of all military operations. They exert their authority through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, consisting of the ranking officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. The Joint Chiefs act as a staff for the secretary of defense. He is the final authority in the Pentagon and, in turn, answerable to the President.

I do not think it is widely understood that there is not a single military man in this country who has any authority to do anything given to him by law by the people of this country. This authority is held entirely by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, consisting primarily of furnishing aid through military advisers and hardware rather than large ground forces in the so-called limited wars. While this policy is sound it does not take care of the major problem I referred to when I spoke of nuclear deterrence.

The strength of our nuclear strategic forces is the factor I had in mind. We must keep all potential aggressors convinced that if they resort to the use of nuclear weapons they will be defeated. The deterrent equation is not a static situation. It is influenced not only by what we do but more importantly by what potential aggressors do. For example, by passing to the Soviet Union and Red China the prerogative of striking first we more than double their relative nuclear strength. Historically, aggression strike first.

I assume that we will not become involved in future Vietnamese conflicts in the same manner as our involvement in South Vietnam. I agree with our involvement, but not its execution. War should be avoided if at all possible without loss of honor or sovereignty. But if the top civilian authority decides to resort to the use of military force, then go in with

the goal of winning as soon as possible at the least cost to us in men and materiel. You cannot separate political from military.

To stop Communist aggression we have made defense treaties with a number of nations. We are pledged to come to their aid. To live up to these obligations requires a military posture able to handle the different levels of combat.

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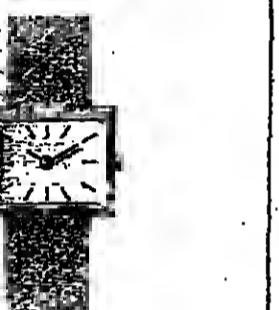
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Martha Mitchell—
A Heroine to Some

By Myra MacPherson

WASHINGTON (WP) — She walks tilted slightly forward because of the shoe-high, pencil-thin spikes, "pearlized" leather, open-toed, slingshacked.

"They have been called her trademark and derided by some who say it is a vintage style. But Martha Mitchell pays no mind."

"That's just too bad," she says. "Who sets the styles? I'm not going to change my wardrobe."

Mrs. Mitchell—the 31-year-old former small-town Arkansas girl turned wife of a cabinet officer—walks like someone accustomed to compliments for her slim legs and tiny feet. Her legs are still slim, but two recent diets have failed to conquer waistline bulges. Her clothes, expensive and reminiscent of Miami Beach, come from a New York shop called, fittingly, "Martha's."

The Apartment

The attorney general's wife is in her Watergate East apartment and she considers it a perfect setting for her. "It's me," she says.

For example, the living room and hall: Wedgewood blue—and crowded, with a blue satin sofa, an organ, a grand piano, elaborately scrolled French chairs, big lamps and frilly lamp shades, marble coffee tables; armoires loaded with broc-a-brac—one with satin-skirted dolls; another with plates and cups and figurines. There are both plastic and real plants.

She sits down, nursing a coke in a glass decorated with the map of Texas. "There's only one place you can get those glasses—and that's Neiman-Marcus."

Mrs. Mitchell lights cigarettes and smashes them out just as quickly. Although she left Arkansas years ago, her drawl is complete with Southern belliphones such as "well, bless your heart" and "little ole me." Her smile is chipmunk bright, with the creases meeting the dimples, alternating frequently with an expressionless stare.

Washington

The woman who once said she did not like Washington now says: "It's gotten to be fun. We've got a good fight going."

Who is she fighting and why? She stares when asked to explain: "Why... people who keep on my husband, harp on me all the time, and fight me."

What does she think of the U.S. move into Cambodia? "It's 100 percent wonderful."

Mrs. Mitchell is a lightning rod for the polarization in this country. To many she is a brazen, bombastic woman whose outspokenness is offensive. For many, many others, she is a heroine who justifiably attacks a liberal permissiveness they believe has brought chaos to the land.

Her friends view her as a good, honest, forthright American. Her enemies view her as a narrow-minded woman who does not seem to comprehend the implications of her rhetoric.

Vice-President Spiro Agnew is a kindred soul, according to Mrs. Mitchell. "He's a doll and an angel. He helps like me, to keep a little laughter going."

Out of Context

Of the President's remarks about campus "bums" she says: "Everybody took his wording out of context, the way they did mine. Just because the President mentioned the word 'bum,' everybody grabbed it and every body became a bum."

Her eyes glint with pride as she says that the President told her, "Give 'em hell, Martha," as she went through a White House receiving line. "I have a wonderful concept of the President. Hell kill me when I say it, but it's almost a fatherly love. That's how I think of him."

The interview turns to her most recent controversy, prompted by her phone call to the Arkansas Gazette at 2 a.m. asking the paper to "crucify" Sen. J. William Fulbright for voting against the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell.

She stiffens and says: "Do you see any reason why if I pay my bills I've got no right to pick up my private telephone and call anyone I want? And 'crucify' is just an idiomatic saying—like someone saying 'Oh, I could kill you.'

She throws a match book cover on the coffee table. If the liberal press would "just shut up, we might get something done. They're the ones stirring up the people," she says.

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The New York Times

Dining Out

A Haven for
Sportsmen

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, May 26.—The Auberge des Pyrénées-Cévennes is now better known to its clients as Chez Philippe since Philippe Serbouze took it over five years ago. An ex-rugby and soccer player, he claims that today Beaujolais is his main diversion. Understandable—his own is excellent.

Plenty of sportmen stoke up in his restaurant and the enormous portions reflect their presence. At any meal a good scattering of rugby players, racing drivers and the like are talking in jargon among themselves or with Mr. Serbouze at the bar.

Sausages from the Ardèche, the Cévennes and the Tarn garnish the ceiling—rustic but no beans—and furnish an outstanding opening dish. Whole pigs, ham and all go into them, not just the less desirable cuts. They are dry and melt in the mouth without sweetener.

Another copious specialty of the house is cassoulet toulousain, made with small white beans, goose grease, potted goose, pork spare ribs and Toulouse sausage. In the same line poached goose is also served by itself. These dishes may seem heavier than they are for goose grease is eminently digestible.

Spanish Side

The Spanish side of the Pyrénées accounts for the paella valenciana, a rice dish colored and flavored with saffron and serving as a base for shellfish, pork and chicken, or in its fancier version, lobster.

Lobster also comes on in a variant of à l'américaine in which the sauce is deglazed with port. This gives it a sweeter, smoother character.

Among the other southwestern dishes is foie gras prepared fresh by the restaurant from fat duck's liver rather than goose liver. Less well known, duck's liver is every bit as rich and mellow and it has more taste.

Pintadeau (young guinea fowl) and farm-bred pigeons are served with an unusual type of mountain mushroom called griott, which looks like a ceps but white, instead of being soft and fat, is crunchy and slightly bitter. Eaten alone, griott are less than noble, but they make a striking accompaniment to lighter game birds.

Beaufiful, it is not the only good wine available. The 1968 Pouilly-Fumé is pleasant, and there is also a Sauvignon (the same grape that produces Pouilly-Fumé) from Neuville in the Poitou. This is an up and coming wine region about to enter the VDQS (superior quality) class of wines.

Auberge des Pyrénées-Cévennes, Chez Philippe, 106 Rue de la Folie-Méricourt, Paris 11^e. Telephone: 02-33-78. English spoken. Closed Sundays. About 35 francs (\$6.35), wine and service included.

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living

"Beauty is the virtue of the body, as virtue is the beauty of the soul."

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Germaine Monteil

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NEW YORK, May 26—Cash
prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:
Commodity and unit Mon. Year ago
Wheat 2, red bush \$1.57 1 \$1.65 b.
Wheat 2, hard c.i.f. bu 1.94 1 1.82
Corn 3 yellow bu 1.55 1.50 1
Cars 2 white bu .83 1 .81
Rye Western c.i.f. bu 1.70 1.71 1
Cacao Aromatic 1.42 1.41 1
Coffee 4 Santos lb .55 1 .52 1
TEXTILES
Printhetic 64-60 35½ rd 15% 15%
METALS
Steel billets (Flat) ton 106.00 99.00
Iron 2, Pig Iron 69.00 63.50
Steel scrap, 1/2" flat 42.50 38.50
Lead, sp. lb 18% 14%
Copper elec. lb 60-60 44
Tin (Brazils), lb 1.78 1.58
Zinc, E & L basic lb 12% 14%
Copper 1.39 1.75 1
COMMODITIES
Moodies' index down 100
Dec. 31, 1961 412.7 398.0
"Nominal" + Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 26, 1970
World sugar, No. 3, 100 lb. Sept. 7, 72-73.
Oct. 31, 1970, March 71, 71-72.
3.72 b Sept. 71, 71-72.
Wool, July 94.5 b. Oct. 95.0 b. March
71, 71-72.

Bank Stocks

BANK WIDEMAN & CO AG
Linthusstrasse 12
8023 ZURICH PHONE 23 56 12
SWITZERLAND TELEX 52246
"Established 1934"

WOOL tops July 14-21 b. Oct. 14-7 b.

Cotton July 24-31 b. Sept. 28-30, Dec.

1970, April 11-13 b. July 21-23.

Copper: July 8-20, Sept. 8-10, Oct.

1970, Dec. 6-13, March 71, 6-10, May

1970, June 7-10, July 17-20, Aug. 21-24.

SILVER

May 1.56 1.54 1.50, June 1.55 1.54 1.51

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Nov. 0.27 0.26 0.25, Dec. 0.26 0.24

Jan. 0.24 0.23 0.22, Feb. 0.23 0.21

March 0.21 0.20 0.19, April 0.20 0.18

May 0.18 0.17 0.16, June 0.17 0.15

July 0.15 0.14 0.13, Aug. 0.14 0.12

Sept. 0.12 0.11 0.10, Oct. 0.11 0.09

Nov. 0.09 0.08 0.07, Dec. 0.08 0.06

Jan. 0.06 0.05 0.04, Feb. 0.05 0.03

March 0.03 0.02 0.01, April 0.02 0.01

May 0.01 0.00 0.00, June 0.00 0.00

July 0.00 0.00 0.00, Aug. 0.00 0.00

Sept. 0.00 0.00 0.00, Oct. 0.00 0.00

Nov. 0.00 0.00 0.00, Dec. 0.00 0.00

Jan. 0.00 0.00 0.00, Feb. 0.00 0.00

March 0.00 0.00 0.00, April 0.00 0.00

May 0.00 0.00 0.00, June 0.00 0.00

July 0.00 0.00 0.00, Aug. 0.00 0.00

Sept. 0.00 0.00 0.00, Oct. 0.00 0.00

Nov. 0.00 0.00 0.00, Dec. 0.00 0.00

Jan. 0.00 0.00 0.00, Feb. 0.00 0.00

March 0.00 0.00 0.00, April 0.00 0.00

May 0.00 0.00 0.00, June 0.00 0.00

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Sept. 0.00 0.00 0.00, Oct. 0.00 0.00

Nov. 0.00 0.00 0.00, Dec. 0.00 0.00

Exon Seeks \$8 Billion like in Debt

stage of Critical
ment Is Set Off

(continued from Page 1)
d before the Biennium panel
is sponsoring legislation to
the President's economic
to set wage-price increases
and to instruct the chief
ive than to intervene in
olving the national inter-
hore price or wage boosts
the guidelines.

Reuss called for "an immediate
three-month freeze on wage
ice increases in order to
e government time to draft
decrees."

s simply are not working,"
led for Congress "to assert
ship to protect the people of
unity" from economic disas-

Election Risk
was the Democratic lead-
that uncorked the biggest
al barage of the day. With
multiplying of a growing dep-
n throughout the nation for
conomy, the issue of inflation-
recession is one that threat-
es Republican party's hopes
in this November's com-
minal elections.
ident Nixon has already said
t-inflation fight was second
riority only to the Vietnam

ay, Senate and House Demo-
leaders, declaring the na-
conomy "has reached the
stage," urged Mr. Nixon to
national conference on in-
l and unemployment.

Majority Leader Mike
O'Neil, D., Okla., joined with
House Speaker John W.
ruck, D., Mass., and Rep.

in accusing President Nixon
allowing "arachnid economic
... a doctrine which not
permits but apparently pro-
simultaneous inflation and
on."

Mansfield charged there had
a severe loss of public con-
e in the economy and the
market dive "portends...
things left to come." He
was against this darkening
that Secretary Kennedy
Mr. Mayo journeyed today to
of Hill for the cheerless task
aking an \$18 billion increase
overnment borrowing authority,
tate, the debt limit drops to
ermonth level of \$365 billion
s Congress authorizes a boost.
administration spokesman
smaller corporate profits
drinking government tax re-
for the need to borrow more
y to meet federal obligations,
ys and Means Committee
man Wilbur Mills, D., Ark.,
ed that the Treasury had
stimated corporate profits for
ear, and asked whether Sec-
Kennedy's present econo-
cations were not still too op-
ic.
ouldn't it be safer to assume

giving July 1.

Burns: Minimizing the Policy Split

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 26 (NYT).—Arthur F. Burns has let it be known that he is disturbed by connotations of a "clash" between himself and the Nixon administration on the issue of some kind of voluntary wage and price restraint.

The Federal Reserve Board chairman, according to associates, does believe that an effort at voluntary restraint is worth trying and does concede that the President is not yet in agreement. But he regards this as far short of a split and feels that the administration may yet do something modest in the way of appeal for voluntary restraint.

Mr. Burns has also made known through associates some of his ideas on what an "incomes policy," which he suggested last week, should be.

He is not sure anything at all will work. But he believes an effort should be made because he regards the current situation as unusual, if not unprecedented, in the sense of the seriousness of the degree of inflation accompanying a single economy.

His opposition to many of the specifics of a "guideline" policy, as tried in the past, remains strong and even now he would restrict the effort to a relatively brief period.

He also regards the government's monetary and fiscal policies as still on track, despite the recent revisions of the President's budget that throw it into a small deficit. He has no criticism of the President on that score, given such pressures as the unavoidable federal pay raise, and views the budget as still sufficiently restrictive.

As for voluntary restraint, the minimum Mr. Burns would like to see would be more use by the President of generalized appeals for restraint, using the "national interest" as a reason rather than the "self-interest" of business and labor as has been done to date.

The aim of such an appeal would be to persuade leaders of business and labor that restraint

Economic Analysis

Rinfret Sees Real Danger Of Depression

By Philip Greer

Calls Administration Sanguine on Economy

VANCOUVER, May 25 (AP).—Seventy-five long-faced mutual fund executives left the annual meeting of the Canadian Mutual Funds Association with an ominous warning that the United States could be heading into "a deep and severe depression."

Pierre André Rinfret, a former economic adviser to Presidents Johnson and Nixon, told the meeting that this may be "the best thing that could happen."

He said a recession would have three desperately needed benefits—"easier money, it will break inflation and wage rates will stop going up."

There is an alternative—government intervention with large injections of capital and wage, price and credit controls—but Mr. Rinfret noted that the Nixon administration is unwilling to do this.

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In the first 30 minutes the Dow

fell more than seven points. By the end of the first hour, the loss was above 11 points. Between noon and 1 p.m., with the average down more than 12 points, the selling abated, but there was no sign of a rally.

Prices turned down again in mid-afternoon and did until the closing bell.

No Climax

Volume at both the opening and close was heavy enough to push the exchange's ticker tape one minute behind the floor pace, but analysts said it did not reach the dimensions required for the "selling climax" that some think will end the slide.

That would call for of 20 to 25 million shares to move along with a steep decline. Today, 12.56 million shares had changed hands, up from 12.17 million on Friday. The totals ran behind Friday's pace until the final 30 minutes of trading.

Broader-based averages were about in line with the Dow, Standard and Poor's 500 was down 1.24 to 38.20.

The sell-off came as close to sweeping the board as any within memory, with declining stocks topping advances by more than a ten-to-one ratio—1,370 issues fell and 130 rose, compared with 797 losers and 515 gainers on Friday. And BII issues—55 percent of those traded—hit new lows.

To Wall Street, the selling continues to reflect an absence of confidence in the economy, the administration, and the business, domestic and war outlooks.

David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, referred to a "general malaise" afflicting market investors.

In addition, brokers are reporting a sharp increase in the number of margin calls being sent to investors, requesting more cash to be deposited in slumping accounts. If an investor does not comply, his broker may sell enough stock from his account to cover the call.

Blue Chip Drops

LOS ANGELES, May 25 (Reuters).—The prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange recorded more heavy falls today, with the market average closing at 1,033.23 down 62.30 to a new low for the year. The downturn was led by share of electric light appliance makers, such as Sony, Pioneer Electric

and Alps Electric.

Mr. Rinfret said that the administration would choose to put up with continued inflation rather than a politically disastrous recession.

"The American economy is out of control," he told the fund managers. "The government has lost control. I can't see any sign that the government will put money into the economy. More and more the odds look like the U.S. will go into a deep and severe depression."

TOKYO STOCKS DROP

TOKYO, May 25 (Reuters).—The prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange recorded more heavy falls today, with the market average closing at 1,033.23 down 62.30 to a new low for the year. The downturn was led by share of electric light appliance makers, such as Sony, Pioneer Electric

and Alps Electric.

The OECD conceded that a relaxation of present restraints could become desirable if there were a risk of too marked decline in the rate of growth, estimated at 5 percent at the time the report was drafted in March.

The survey said France had succeeded in most of its intermediate post-devaluation aims. "The tightening of demand management policies last summer and the devaluation have been followed by a better internal and external balance, and a weakening of inflationary expectations and attitudes," the survey said.

But France was helped by special factors not likely to recur, the experts said. The first of these was that much of the \$18 billion increase is needed "to restore a reasonable margin for contingencies and for adequate cash balances."

He also said the administration does not contemplate proposing any new taxes for calendar year 1970.

He told the committee that the Treasury feels tax proposals already pending before Congress would be sufficient to keep the budget near balance for the financial year beginning July 1.

Mr. Rinfret said that the \$88 billion projected average for calendar year 1970 is in question, and hinted it could be somewhat lower.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 — Stocks and Sls. High. Low. Div. In \$ 100s. First. High Low Last. Chg.

(Continued from Page 8)

47 39% Hougs BII 50 12 261 397.3 391.4 397.4

204 11% How John .42 128.4 124.4 124.4 124.4

125 16% Hormel Co 124 131.4 124.4 124.4 124.4

217a 10% Hudson Bay n 12 22.9 22.4 22.4 22.4

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174a 10% Hugh Hall .40 12 10 10.4 9.6 10.4 +1

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36 25% IdahoPw 1.40 58 26.1 20.9 25.7 25.7 -1%

12% 61% IdealB Pfd 2.0 2 61.6 61.6 61.6 61.6

47 61% IdealB Pfd 2.0 2 61.6 61.6 61.6 61.6

31% 11% III Corp 1.14 116 164.4 158.4 172.4 172.4

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26% 17% III Corp 2.50 21 21.8 21.8 21.8 21.8

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25 25% Income Cap 2.0 42 6.1 8.1 8.1 8.1

24% 21% Industrial 1.50 31 154.4 154.4 154.4 154.4

23% 16% Industrial 1.50 31 154.4 154.4 154.4 154.4

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42% 38% InterCap 2.50 25 125.4 125.4 125.4 125.4

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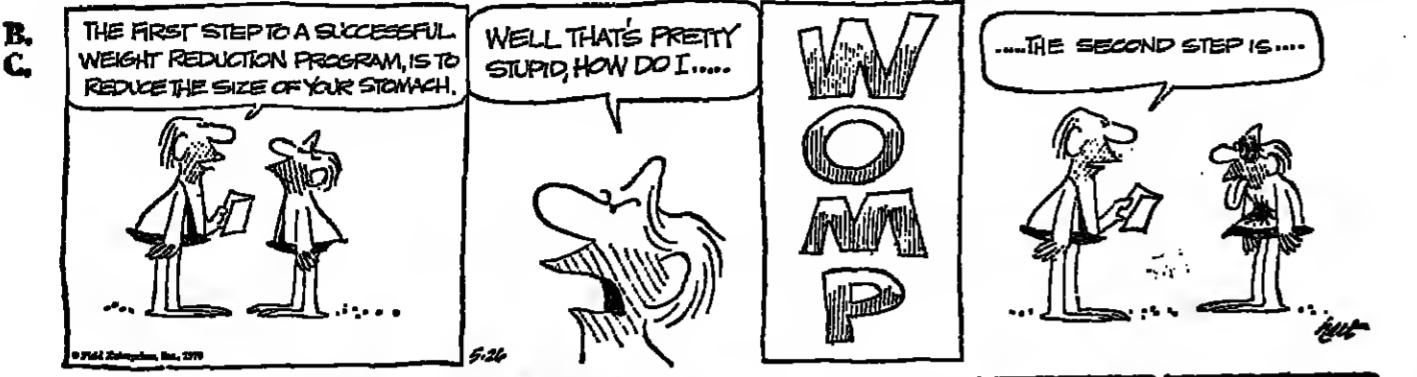
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**BLONDIE****BRIDGE** By Alan Truscott

In a competitive auction a player should usually show support for his partner's suit in preference to taking some other contract.

As it was, three no-trump could not be defeated. South made seven club tricks and his outside aces. In the replay North-South did not enter the bidding, and East-West reached four spades. The declarer went one down, having no reason to guess the position of the spades.

West learned this lesson the hard way on the diagrammed deal, which contributed to the one defeat suffered by a team of French experts who recently toured three islands in the Indian Ocean-Madagascar, Mauritius and Réunion.

In a match against Mauritius, both West players opened one heart and both East responded one spade following a pass. The South player representing Mauritius took the aggressive course of bidding one no-trump, a bid that might lead to a heavy penalty if North held a weak balanced hand.

West then made a slight misjudgment that proved fatal. Instead of supporting his partner's bid he bid two diamonds, indicating a red two-suiter.

North was the top-ranked player in that area, Robert d'Uchielle, who two decades ago played with this writer on the British international team. He proceeded to make two fine decisions in the bidding.

He made an imaginative jump to three no-trump, visualizing seven club tricks and two other tricks in his partner's hand, and then he stood his ground when East doubled.

If North had retreated into four clubs, East-West would probably have reached four spades and made it, because East would have judged from the bidding the desirability of finessing against South's spade jack. North-South might have tried four no-trump or five clubs over four spades, but both these

Solution to Previous Puzzle

NORTH EAST SOUTH
♦ A-5 ♠ Q-7-4 ♦ K-Q-10-7-5-3
 ♡ 8-7-4 ♡ 7-3 ♡ K-6
 ♣ K-10-9-5-3-2 ♣ Q-6 ♣ K-8
 ♠ 4 ♠ 4-3 ♠ 4-3

SOUTH EAST SOUTH
♦ A-J-5 ♠ A-10 ♦ A-10
 ♡ 10-6-4-2 ♡ 6-4 ♡ 6-4
 ♣ 4 ♣ 4-3 ♣ 4-3

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West East South
1 Pass 1 N.T.
1 1 1 N.T.
2 3 N.T. Pass
Pass Pass West led the spade two.

For the most part, they roost in darkness in belfries and caves in hollow trees and tombs, in gaudy burrows or under the jungle canopy. There are, however, exceptions to this rule and some are known to fly in broad daylight, leading to the supposition that they find their feeding grounds through vision rather than through olfaction or through their amazing sonar equipment. Their housekeeping leaves much to be desired (Miss Leen was all but asphyxiated by the ammonia and carbon dioxide emanating from the guano in a maternity cave in Texas), but they are meticulous about their persons and spend hours combing their fluff for one with one foot while hanging upside down by the other.

Bats are as various in their social habits as they are in their diet, their size and their habitats; some live in enormous colonies (flying foxes in Australia may roost in camps of two to four million) and others in flocks of several dozen; there are a few which "appear to be militantly solitary" in their roosting habits. Courtship is relatively brief and there seems to be no post-pairing association between the male and

DENNIS THE MENACE

**JUMBLE** — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KANEO TOTID BRATIL CUNNEA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

When she's (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SUITE CROON MUFFIN POMADE

Answer: What you sometimes get when you put two and two together—CURIOS

BOOKS

THE WORLD OF BATS
Photographs by Nina Leen. Text by Alvin Novick. Holt Rinehart & Winston. 171 pp. \$21.55.

Reviewed by Jean Stafford

VAMPIRE bats, which live on a nightly ration of a tablespoonful of blood, rarely bite human beings and are not found in the Old World; they weigh about an ounce, are timid and, in general, do not in any particular resemble Count Dracula. They take their supper from cows or deer and, though fond of large domestic poultry, in captivity they will settle for a little something out of a dish, and Dr. Alvin Novick, who finds them especially useful for laboratory experiments, reports that the only problem is "that someone must be the butt of endless jokes when he goes to the slaughterhouse each week to pick up the blood."

They do not walk well, in their flight is highly sophisticated, directed by high-frequency pulses in a process known as "echolocation"; from the echo of tongue-clicking can be determined the relationship, feeding grounds, to obstacles, enemies, to home base.

Miss Leen's presentation is more remarkable when one learns the difficulties under which she took her photographs. She roosted for endless hours in dark and in discomfort in caves, but her great patience was bountifully rewarded when she managed to capture bats in flight in sham bushes (since wing damage is rare); she caught a flying bat swimming like a toad.

Bats are not at all perfect, but I am prepared to take faith in the testimony that they can be made to change their ways.

Reviewed the 1970 Pulitzer Prize for her collected stories. *Book World*, Literary supplement. The Washington Post.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in parentheses do not necessarily reflect current week.

Last Week

Fiction

- 1 Love Story ...
- 2 The French Lieutenant's Woman ...
- 3 The Godfather ...
- 4 The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight ...
- 5 The Beggar in Jerusalem ...

General

- 1 Up the Organization ...
- 2 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex ...
- 3 The New English Bible ...
- 4 Queen of Scots ...
- 5 Hard Times ...
- 6 Points of Rebellion ...
- 7 Love and Will ...
- 8 The Selling of the President 1968 ...
- 9 Bird Songs ...

Week ending May 23.

(These figures are for the week

CROSSWORD

By Will Wenzel

ACROSS	47	Of the breastbone
1	Over	50 Having two threads
5	Averages	53 Break down, wordwise
9	Period of unrestraint	54 Once
14	Peasish	56 Small entertaining group
15	Corn lily	57 Part of a grandfather clock
16	Eastern V.I.P.	58 Organic compound
17	Aim	59 British firing pieces
19	Sunrise	60 Fencing weapon
20	Self-centered	61 The — the limit
21	Barnard and others	DOWN
22	Truth-stretching	1 Continent
23	Unreasoning	2 Vessel displacement unit
25	Peculiar	3 Sign on a vending machine
26	Pressing appliances	4 Accurate
31	Part of a bird's head	5 Intervene
32	Spoiler of a princess's sleep	10 Small portion of liquor
34	Poem	11 Balcony offerings
35	Act	12 Across Dee
36	Hot Sahara wind	9 Disagreement
37	Fair	44 European wheat
38	Intervene	45 Viper
40	Small portion of liquor	10 Source of light
41	Butter tree	46 Service tree
42	Balcony offerings	
43	De Oro or Grande	
44	Across Dee	
45	Disagreement	
46	European wheat	
47	Viper	
48	Source of light	
49	Service tree	

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